MAKING UP A SLATE.

Inefficiency of the Present Board of Police.

QUEER METHODS OF BUSINESS

That the Police Commissioners hoped that their action in removing some of the headquarter detectives would be considered by the public as a decided reform there can be no question, but the fact is that, governed by personal motives as to certain members of the squad, or in utter ignorance of the real facts in the case, the Board have not accomplished what they professed to be so anxious to do. The line of action taken by the Board on Friday proves conclusively that none of police duty, and the display of ignorance thus made is a lamentable one.

THE POLICE BOARD is in reality the most important commission in responsible for the personal safety of every citizen, besides guarding the millions and millions of dollars invested in real and personal property. The police are supposed to maintain order honest and suspicious persons, prevent accidents, inals, in fact keep the community in order, so that each individual shall know his personal rights, and, knowing them, have them assured to him and be compelled to respect those of others. Without a police force no city or town can exist, for life and property would not be sale, and when a police force is zealous and wise in the discharge of its responsible and manifold duties the community which supports it enjoys domestic peace and prosperity. Here in New York our police force has done good and honorable service, despite the in its organization. The rank and file who natrol and guard our streets in uniform are composed of men who under a proper degree of discipline are easily kept to the strict line of duty. But when the Board that governs it is composed of men who cannot grasp the aim and scope of their own duties the department must lose its effectiveness OWETHOD OF CONDUCTING APPAIRS.

One of the present Commissioners is an old police officer, yet ne apparently pays more attention to looking after the safety of his own position than to looking after his subordinates, forgetting meanwhile that as President of the Roard he to responsible for the efficiency of the department. If he attended to his duties as he ought there would probably be no question of removal, which shadow. Another Commissioner, being a military nudent and officer of no mean reputation, would I he had his way, ruin the force by making the men soldiers, and take away that elastic character which, as civil officers, constitutes each patrolman a responsible agent, instead of a rigid machine. Discipline in the police can be maintained without the musket and sabre. Another member of the Board is apparently far more solicitous about the return of gold watches that been stolen from influential postsicians than seeing that the thieves who prey upon the community are arrested and punished for their crimes. This Commissioner is said to have bet a basket of wine in the Fifth Avenue Hotel the night Mr. Alvord lost his watch that the timepiece would be returned within lour people around the Central Office do not say whether the thief got any of the wine. Why was the thief who took the watch permitted to go free? When a member of the Governing Board sets such an example as this what a comedy it is to see the Commissioners "punish" men for Commissioner evidently desires to be considered a reformer, and, being prompted department, plunges into all sorts of "reformatory" schemes, which do more harm than good. Under these circumstances the "reform" made

in reversing the duties of the Superintendent and Day inspector, as they really have done. DISBANDING THE DETECTIVES will not remedy the evil that existed. What is needed is a Board who will insist upon the arrest of thieves and their arraignment before a magis-

in the detective oureau with so much flourish re-

right in sending the chief detective from the post

of thieves and their arraignment before a magintrate, whether the stolen property is recovered or
not. Rewards for the latter should not be permitted unless the detectives also secure the criminal.
In fact, let there be more real detective work done
and less compounding of islony. That will be real
reform, and honest men will rejoice thereat.

The prompt resignation of Detective Parley
when ordered to do patrol daty clearly shows
that he long since gave up any islea that he was a
posteoman. His long and profitable career as a
detective has enabled him to do what other ring
detectives did when transferred from the squad.
All of these men tendered their resignations as
soon as they found that patrol duty was in order
for them. Each man that has thus left the aquad
was well able to take his name of the department
payrolls, for they were in reality rich, though all
were careful not to put their money where it
could not be counted. Real estate is a favorite
investment for detectives and bonds are another,
and yet it would be difficult for any one to find out
how rich they are. It was hinted yesterday at the
Central Office that Dissenbury intended to follow
Parley's example and leave the force he has not
been much credit to. Down in Wall street, where
both of these men are well known, considerable
curionity was expressed as to the appearance
they would make in uniform, and it was a notable
lact that very little sympathy was manifested for
linem. To think that "Phill" and "Dusey" were
expected to natrol the street by day and night
and swing a baton instead of coupons, and try
doors instead of looking up handsome rewards,
was considered rather a good joke by the rounger
brokers. Older trequenters of the street were
not so boisterous, as they probably knew a good
deal about the practices of the banished detectives.

To those who know the history of Detectives

deal about the practices of the banished detectives.

THE INJUSTICE DONE.

To those who know the history of Detectives
Nivens and Fields the treatment dealt out to them
appeared to be a great injustice. The first named,
"Old George." has been a member of the squad
for many years, and during his connection with
the Central Office has seen many changes. At
one time he was one of the most important members of the bureau, and in those early days he
achieved a reputation that is an nonor to him and
the department. It was he who unravelled the
licks piracy case, and the records of the department contain many instances where this man
has worsed up difficult cases after they had
been abandoned by other detectives. In all his
service as a policeman hivens has not become
suspiciously rich, nor has his name been connected with the scandais of the office, indeed, he
has remaned so quiet under the injustice done
him by the ring that new boards of commissioners were not aware that he had a record of honor.
New commissioners were more apt to be attracted
with the many him made so much above and

nim by the ring that new boards of commissioners were not aware that he had a record of honor. New commissioners were more apt to be attracted by the men who made so much show and dressed extravagantly. Yet the present board of reformers publicly disgrace a faithful officer to save others who should stand in his piace, in the case of Hennett the Board is also at fault, for his record is almost as good as the other, only one charge having been made against him that had a serious look. A man of great experience and one who always endeavored to do ms duty honestly, Beanett is a loss to the squad and has been sacrificed.

MAKING UP THE SLATE.

It is a curious last, which has since leaked out, that the list sent by Superintendent walling to the Board on Friday, asking that the men named therein be refained for the present, was not prepared by the Superintendent. It was given to him by some of the Board. Detectives Elder, Moonal and Dunne were among the original batch named in secret session for removal: but they were spared, it is said, at the instance of a promissioners; the three detectives were unmoisted. This statement, so freely made, shows clearly that the Commissioners are not endeavoring to resions existing abuses, but merely making considerable noise in order to shield those who may have influence. When the Hoard sent away men known to be honest because they did not become rise that prother officers what excuse can the Commissioners on their brother officers what excuse can the commissioner of the ring and who are themselves openly accused before the Commissioners on their brother officers what excuse can the commissioner of the ring and who are themselves openly accused before the Commissioners at this moment, they were size shear that it has west to

member of the Board to betray their companions down stairs the Commissioner would not have sent them on post first. To make the action of the Board at all consistent the Commissioners must sweep the entire squad away, and that would be wrong, for all of the men are not guilty. They must send Sampson away, although he is the ancient irlend of the President. No hall work in this matter will satisfy the people, and if the Detective Bureau were placed in the hands of an honest and competent man he would soon rectify the existing evil, and pick out all of the honest taient that is in it.

In it.

INCAPACITY OF THE BOARD.

Judging from the method of conducting business, the Commissioners count to relieve Mayor Wickham by resigning and give him an onportunity to piace men in the Board who have some experience, ability and some tangible idea what the police is for. The fact is, they have been floundering and blundering ever since they went into office, and they will continue to do so as long as they occupy their positions. It is well known that there is no harmony among them no frankness, to straightforwardness. Every one is for

as they occupy their positions. It is well known that there is no harmony among them, no frankness, no straightforwardness. Every one is for a straightforwardness of the Street Clesning bepartment that nothing short of resignation or removal can accomplish reform.

A prominent politician who visited the Central office on Saturday said:—The Board of Police is to be removed, and shortly. That has been decided on. Half a dozen causes of temoval have been submitted, any one of which will do. The Commissioners can be sent to their homes, from which they never should have been taken, upon street cleaning matters at any moment. It only rests with the Mayor to find good men to take their places and put these aside."

The method of transacting business as adouted by the Commissioners proves their incapacity. Everything is gone over on four separate occasions, and their time is spent in watching each other and fining the patrolmen. All the police work the Board can really be said to despatch is the trials of definquents. The commistees are organized in the following manner:—

Street Cleaning—Commissioners Disbecker, Duryee and Voorhis, Duryee and Disbecker.

yee and voorhis.

Rules and Discipline—Commissioners Voorhis,
Duryee and Discecker.

Surgeons—Commissioners Disbecker, Duryee Surgeons—Commissioners Dissections and Voorhis, Repairs and Supplies—Commissioners Voorhis, Durvee and Disbecker.
Finance—Commissioners Duryee, Disbecker and

Durvee and Disbecker.

Finance—Commissioners Duryee, Disbecker and Voornis.

The President is exoficio a member of all committees. A committee meeting on any little matter is a Board meeting, and each insignificant question coming up gets tossed through five successive committees of the Board before it is passed in to the Board, where a great public demonstration is made of its execution. Bills are distinguished in the first consely prepared in one committee, and then sent on their rounds until, after five stoppages, they wind up in the finance bepartment. They are carelessly scheduled and passed in the first committee because they are to be looked over so often alterward, but the Board is really slipshod, cumbersome and slow in its working. The Mayor, who is a man of business, thoroughly understands this, and, it is said, has expressed his dissatisfaction of the whole arrangement. One of the Commissioners is understood to be in the habit of casting his vote in the Board on the side of the majority, and then going to Superintendent Walling and the captains at their station houses to excuse himself for so voting.

It is openly reported that examiners are to be appointed to look into the accounts of the department and examine all the bils that have been paid and evidence, it is said, is now being obtained regarding the appointments made by a member of the Board. That here will be some action taken soon is very evident.

GONE OUT OF SIGHT.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF AN AGED GENTLE-MAN IN PHILADELPHIA-NO MOTIVE OR CAUSE

OF THE FACT ASCERTAINED. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24, 1875. Unless some extraordinary change takes place that will insure better protection to human liberty and life Philadelphia may soon with propriety be dubbed "The City of Mysterious Disappearances." Without going back into the earlier history of the Commonwealth to corroborate this assertion, but simply confining myself to incidents within my own recollection, I give below a list of "disappearances," the details of which even the younger readers of the HERALD will readily recall.

A Jew named Herrigues suddenly occame missing, and his whereabouts were beyond detection. Twenty-one years after the day his presence became lost he was found, a dirty, ragged, drivelling idiot, locked up in a room in his brother's house, at Fourth and Lombard streets. For twenty-one ment, fed like an animal and never permitted to

About one year ago a man named Thomas Munce mysteriously disappeared from his home in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and his body was subsequently jound in a

"BRINY DISSECTING VAT" of a certain well known medical university in this city, while the cause of his death is at this hour

Again, a well known and cultured German-Professor Knorr-highly esteemed and well to do, all at once was lost to those who courted his society, and nothing has been heard of him since. THE LAST MYSTERY.

Of course the heartless abduction of little Charley Ross-that deep mystery which the best Amertreship in the public mind to need any comment whatever here. Once more, just on the threshold of the new year, an old man wanders from his provincial residence, comes to Philadelphia with large amount of money upon his person, and never returns again to his lamily. There are about this last mysterious disappearance the very saddest circumstances, and though the detectives have been secretly and steadily working, no traces

saddest circumstances, and though the detectives have been secretly and steadily working, no traces whatever of the missing man have been lound. The history of the case is as follows:—
On the day before Christmas of last year, December 24, 1874, a man named Walter B. Aboot left his home in Tuckerton, N. J., and came to this city to pay a few bills. The amount of money he drew from the bank upon leaving Tuckerton was \$1,700, though he had sufficient additional cash to meet all the necessary expenses of the journey. This latter amount is not precisely known. Upon arriving in this city he visited a creditor, to whom he owed \$00, and pain him. Here every ciew to his whereabouts becomes lost.

Waiter B. Abbot was a man of exceptional morals and one who never yielded to the tempositions of extravagance and drink. He was a churcu going man, sincere in his religious sentiments, upright in his leastings, and blessed with a fair share of weath. As he was a man universally loved and respected, it can scarcely be presumed that any enemy of his followed him from home for the purpose of roboting him of his money. The improbability of this is further corroporated by the fact that no one knew at home that he had drawn such a large amount save those employed in the bank. Not is there any proof that he was mardered, though it is leared that such is the case. All known at present is that nothing has been seen of him for turty days.

The shanch.

His family at Tuckerton, after waiting patiently for his return, occame alarmed and communicated with the Philadelphia detectives. Detective Franks set out to find him, but nothing whatever up to this hour has been learned concerning his whereabouts. After paying the oil mentioned above he did not visit any other creditor, and, consequently, at the hour of his disappearance, had still more than \$1,700 upon his person. The last seen of him was at Davis' Holei, near the Market street wharl, on December 24, 1874.

Detective Franks then began a rigid search, and turned the town upside own to

were also such as could not be mistaken, and besides this one of his ankies bore a scar.

CONJECTURES.

As a matter of course Mr. Abbot did hot leave home for the purpose of descring his relatives, for all he was worth in lands, houses, bonds, mortgages, dc. he left behind him. It is equally improbable that he committed suicide. Again, had ne accidentally alien into the Delaware he would have at once been rescued, as he was only seen on the wharves in the day time. It seems highly probable that the river has nothing to do with his death, since, then, he did not take his own life, and since a thorough examination of all the public charities and medical institutions, both public and private, shows that he was not compelled bysaccident to seek snelter beneath their roos, there appears to be no other conclusion than that he has been foully dealt with, or, in planner words, mutubered for his worky.

This seems to be the only theory which the detectives have to work on. There will doubtless be a reluctance on their part to accept it, as the case could more easily be set to rest by their asserting that he is under the lee of the frozen Delaware.

The description of Mr. Abbot is as follows:—

serting that he is under the ice of the frozen Delaware.

The description of Mr. Abbot is as follows:—Aged fifty years; he is five teet nine inches in height, dark complexion, dark only whiskers tinged with gray, dark full head of hair, slender roulf, thin visage; lower jaw twitches when speaking; scar on the luvide of right ankle, one tumbo hall split; had on when last seen dark steel mixed coat and pasts, long dark blue overcoat, black Kossum hat. No. 9 gatter shoes, white shirt and drawers, black necktie; had in his possession at the time of his disappearance seventeen hundred-dollar bills, one twenty and one two

AMUSEMENTS.

This well known vocal society, which occupies the foremost position in the city in the numbers and excellent training of its chorus and the enterprise shown by the director, Mr. Agricola Paur, ail the great choral works of the modern German schools, gave its second concert of the present season last evening, at their hall, on Fourth street. The first selection was the lovely overture of Mendelssohn, "A Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage," which was very daintily and expressively handled by the orchestra. Mr. A. Sonst then saug Sir Olat's noble baritone song irom Gade's can-tata, "Eri King's Daughter," and to an enthusias-Sir Olat's noble baritone song irom Gade's cantata, "Eri King's Daughter," and to an enthusiastic encore he responded with Gambert's song, "The sea Hath its Perils," Miss Antonio Henne, contraito, gave a baliad by Massnek and was warmly received and encored. After an oboe solo by Mr. Kutzleb and a 'ceilo quartet by Messrs. Berguer, Liesegang, Sachieben and Wallott came the principal evention the evening, the first performance of Brahm's new requiem for full choins and orchestra, with a lew solos interspersed, which were undertaken and delivered in true artistic style by Miss Henne and Mr. Sonst. This is not a requiem mass, but designed for the inneral services of those not connected with the catholic Churca. The words are selected from various psalms and are very happily chosen. The music is extremely massive in character and very trying on the voices and instruments. The composer seems to have approached his subject with all the gravity of style and devotional reverence it demanded and to have carefully avoided any tawdry dramatic effects or aught savoring of the footlights. There is, however, much in the work that is monotonous, and consequently ineffective. Portions of it are worthy of the grand old consults massive proportions. The chorus did their work in highly commendable style, showing excellent results of the long and careful researsals to which they were subjected by the conductor. I would be well for the society to bring out such a work again this season in a larger hail, and undermore lavorable circumstances in regard to weather.

Howard Paul has joined the Lingards at San Francisco.

Gilmoie's band have given numerous military

oncerts through the provinces.

Miss Sopnie Henbron will shortly commence a second series of piano recitals at Steinway Hall. Miss Kellogg introduces her new English Opera Company to-night, at the Academy of Music, in "Il

Mr. J. N. Pattison is giving plano lectures and recitals in the various cities in the northern part Colonel Sinn has engaged many of the leading

variety stars for his forthcoming season at the Brooklyn Park Theatre.

WORK AMONG THE INDIANS.

THE OLD AND THE NEW POLICIES OF THE GOVERNMENT CONTRASTED-THE APPEAL OF A CHEROKEP

A public meeting was held in the South R formed church, corner of Twenty-first street and Fifth avenue, last evening, under the auspices of the various missionary boards, to listen to reports and statements regarding the efforts being made at Christianizing our Indian tribes, the progress in which has been greater during the past year than in any previous one. Owing to the inciemency of the weather the attendance was very limited. After the usual religious services Dr. Joan Mason Ferris was presented by General Pisk, and proceeded to contrast the present in-cian policy with the old. He showed how the pointed by Congressmen as the reward for politi-

superintendents and agents were formerly appointed by Congressmen as the reward for political services to their followers. He graphically depicted the corruption, the great injustice to the Indians, with the consequent wars and expense to the government which had followed on intrusting the management of Indian affairs to the missionary boards of the various denominations. In reference to the charge made that after the resignation of the Indian Commissioners last spring men were recommended by the boards who were likely to subserve corrupt practices, he said the people of the Methodist, the Congregationalist and the Reformed churches would be listonished to learn that General Fight, Colonel Hammond, of Chicago, and E. R. Haight, of this church, were appointed for such purpose. He recapitulated the results of the Radius of the commission, through which the heat men in the country have had their attention turned to Indian affairs; the best body of agents ever had have been appointed; the Indians have been gathered upon their reservations; the promises of the government have been faithfully performed and the Indians have all they are entitled to; wars are less frequent; the general condition of the Indians is very much improved; more schools are established, and these wards of the nation are taught to cultivate the soil and build houses. He showed how the direct expenses were necessarily greater under the present system, and explained the opposition to it on the part of politicians, contractors and discharged employés. Not so much had been done as could be desired, owing to the general depression of business; but with a return of prosperity new schools will be established. Teachers will be sent appoint them and the Indians will be helpad by business; but with a return of prosperity new schools will be established. Teachers will be sent among them, and the Indians will be helped by teaching them to help themselves.

Dr. Thompson followed in defence of the present Indian policy, after which the audience was addressed by

Dr. Thompson followed in defence of the present Indian policy, after which the audience was addressed by COLONEL E. C. BOUDINOT.

a Cherokee Indian. He depicted the progress of civilization among the Cherokees, who sixty-five years ago were wild indians, living by hunting and fishing, whereas now they have churches, schoolnouses, newspapers and all the appliances and arts of civilization. For all talk advancement they were indebted to such men as those around him. The Indian in his original state had rapidly dwindled away—the natural fate of all races which put themselves in antagonism to a superior civilization. The only hope for the remaint lies in assimilating them to your civilization. Referring to the laws affecting the Indians, he depicted the anomalies growing out of the fact that the same legislation is applied to both the wild and the civilized Indians. Under these laws no Indian could become a crizen as long as his trival organization remained. Though "to the manner boro" he is an alien among yoo, an alien in the land of his birth; though civilized he is an outlaw outside of his reservation, unless by permission of his agent, and I stand before you in that relation to-night, not having received permission to leave home. The Indian has no power to make a contract, nor will the laws of the State recognize and emorce one made by him. Among the Cherokees the revenue collector exercises his functions though no representation is allowed us. Those things should be changed and a distinction made between the savage and the civilized aborigines. He closed with a sketch of the Indian Territory, which contains 70.00 Indians, 20,000 of whom are wild, the balance being civilized or partially so.

Rev. D. Read, of the Methodist Board, made a short address upon the work of the commission, after which the meeting adjourned.

EARLY WESLEYAN PREACHERS.

We find the following in the Irish Evangelist in reference to the early Wesleyan ministers :- For some years no stated provision whatever was cuits were directed to pay, if they could, £3 quarterty for his clothes and books. Mather was the first who received an allowance for his wifeit amounted to lour shillings a week. An addiit amounted to lour shillings a week. An additional allowance of twenty shillings a quarter was made for each child. When the preacher was at home, eighteen pence a day was allowed for his board; abroad, he lived among the people. It was no wonder that they should sometimes be "orought to the last shilling." In such a predicament it is related that samuel Bradburn once wrote to Mr. Wesley an account of his sufferings, and that Mr Wesley sent the following laconic repity, enclosing five pound notes:—"Dear Sammy—Trust in the Lord to do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed.—Yours affectionately, John Wesley." Bradburn replied:—"Reverend and Dear Sir—I have often been strinck with the beauty of the passage of Scripture quoted in your letter; but I must coniess that I never saw sinch useful expository notes upon it before. I am, reverend and dear sir, your obedient and gratejul servant. S. Bradburn." In 183 Jonathan Crowiner and Duncan M'Allam were appointed to inverness. Their Journey to it was adventurous and dangerous; their circuit was large and their allowance next to nothing, for Crowther received only flity shillings for the whole year's laoor. He wrote to Wesley;—"No man is it for inverness Circuit unless his fesh be brass, his bones iron and his heart harder than a stolots. If I were doing good I should be content, (if I had them) to sacrifice seven lives every year; but to live in misery and to die in banisament for next to nothing is afflicting indeed." When Thomas Taylor was in Glasgow he frequently desired his landiady not to provide anything for dinner, and a little before been died himseli, and waiked out till alter dinner, and then went home to his hungry room with a cruel appetite, and confesses that he never kept so many last days either before or since. John Jane died in 1756, and Wesley thus notices his death in his journal:—"All his diothes. Hunn and woollen stockings, hat and wig, are not thought sufficient to allower his fluores exponses, winch amount to allower.

' ST. JOHN'S GUILD

SUNDAY CONCERT OF THE LIEDERWANE SO- ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS FOR THE DESTITUTE-

PROMPT AID ASKED FOR. To-day will see the beginning of the most thorigh work at St. John's Guild. While for some days past the stock of provisions has been each supplied, the recent subscriptions to the fund will now enable all real sufferers to receive assistance for a lew days at least. The continuance of the work will depend upon the cash receipts, as all the donations received by this volunteer society go directly and intact to the poor, and no moneys are diverted from this object under cover of salaries TWO DAYS' SUPPLIES,

barrels of hominy, fifty barrels of oatmeal and fifty barrels of corn meal, will be placed in the storeroom by ten o'clock this morning. The distribution will be made according to a regular standard, the amount of each article being apportioned to the number of persons in each family (as reported livered only on the visitors' orders. By means of the thorough organization and system which are the leatures of the Guild, it is said the volunteers the leasures of the Guid, it is said the volunteers can visit every poor family from the Battery to the Harlein River in twenty-lour hours' time. The protection and safeguards against imposition on the part of professional beggars renders the Guid an economical machine for dispensing charity, while its visitors, being volunteers from among many of the best iamilies of the city and enthusiastic in their mission, are not apt to sight the claims of the reality deserving.

CASES OF POVERTY MORE APPALLING even than those already described in the HERALD will doubtless be daily brought to light, for in every quarter of the poorer wards the destitution is reported as fearful. The medical staff of the Guid report daily at No. 52 Varick street for duty, and the sick have been cared for, even when there was no food to offer the hungry. Not the least wretched are the cases that fail under the doctors' eyes, and they are often as urgent in demanding food for the well ones of a family as they are in ordering medicines for the sick.

while food and fuel and clothing are greatly

sick.

while food and fuel and clothing are greatly needed, the most trying cases met with are those where families are about to lose shelter for non-payment of rent. Many iamilies are now wandering in the streets, sieeping in areas, hallways and cellarways or in the station houses. Should a rent fund, like that suggested by Francis P. Furnaid, in a letter to the HERALD, last winter be founded, it would be the greatest of essing that could be all a thousand iamines that are trembling with apprehension each night.

"THE WIDOWS' RENT FUND,"
says Mr. Wiswall in his annual report, "reached in amount \$3,757 84, but this amount furnishes no idea of the actual rent bills settled. In some cases bills amounting to \$25 were receipted in hill upon the payment, by our visitors, of \$5, while many landlords freely lorgave their tenants their entire bills, and some receipted bills for months in advance for their poor tenants, when satisfied by our visitors that they were wholly unable, through sickness or lack of work, to pay." Given some means of retaining the humble room which serves as a cooking, sleeping and work place, these poor creatures preserve a hope that strengthens them in integrity and usefulness. Homeless, they become ready abandoned to all the evil induences that deserming the humble room which serves as a cooking, sleeping and work place, these poor creatures preserve a hope that strengthens them in integrity and usefulness. Homeless, they become ready abandoned to all the evil induences that deserming the humble room which serves as a cooking, sleeping and work place, these poor creatures preserve a hope that strengthens them in integrity and usefulness. Homeless, they become ready abandoned to all the evil induences that deserming the humble room which serves as a cooking, sleeping and work place, these poor creatures preserve a hope that strengthens them in integrity and need the strengthens them in the grant and the evil induences that desermines and affected by these dull times, and which constitute nearl

lation.
St. John's Guild saves the families of working men and women from being broken up under the strain of these occasional seasons of distress, and has accomplished a mighty work since the prosperous times before the panic.

A NOBLE CHARITY.

APPEAL FOR AID FOR WORTHY POOR IN THE DOWNTOWN WARDS.

The Association of Ladies of Charity of St. Peter's parish, for the relief of the sick and poor, which was organized some two weeks since at St. Peter's Hall, Barciay street, has been distributing clothing, medicines, food, &c., to the meedy poor for some time past, and has afforded liberal relief to a great many poor in the lower part of the city. The association has so far been supported by voluntary donations of money made weekly by the memoers, and by devoting several nours each day to the making of garments, &c., for the poor. The ladies finding that they have a great many more calls for assistance than was expected—the society having issued daily, on an average, thirty-two pairs of shoes, in addition to clothing and the necessaries of life, since its organization—take this opportunity of appealing to the public for assistance. Any contribution of dry goods, ances, groceries, money, &c., sent to the Rev. M. J. O'Farreil, No. 15 Barciary street, the Sisters of Charity, No. 16 Barciary street, and the following named lady officers and members of the society, will be duly acknowledged:—Mrs. Henry Snyder, President; Mrs. McNally, Vice President; Mrs. O. Duffy, Treasurer; Miss M. A. Baldwin, Secretary. Reher Committee—Mrs. Judge Quinn, Miss Eliza McNerny, Mrs. Coroner Flyon, Miss Madeline Hawes, Mrs. Saxer and Miss Nellie Hyland. Visiting Committee—Mmes. Burke, Wall, Burns, McKeon, Leery, Moore. Munroe. Keily, Calahad, Heming, Holohan. Monchan, Brennan, Galagher, Turley, Fay, Smith, Maguire and Loitus, and to a great many poor in the lower part of the

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN FRANCE. The debate on freedom of university education.

[From the Journal des Débats.]

which extended over three days in the National Assembly, has proved that our parliamentary habits and our political knowledge are both very delective. Discussion was very passionate and stormy; the broadest charges were bandled about and every one displayed great ignorance of the and every one displayed great ignorance of the true principles of liberty. We were very much astonished to hear MM. Louis Blanc and Paul Bert adjourning freedom of university education to a period when all barriers should be removed at once, and the press, clubs and associations should be completely emancipated. They know history too well not to know toat liberty does not descend from heaven all at once and in a state of periection; that it is acquired little by little, foot by loot, by a series of sustained efforts and sardly-won concessions. Everything or nothing—such, unfortunately, has been the motio of French liberals since 1789; and it is for this that, after so many struggles and trials, we are still so far from the glorious end which we aspired to. Let us accept freedom of education—it will aid us to win more! But, it is said, our adversaries will make use of the pilvilege which you give us in the same way that we will, perhaps in greater measure and earlier. Look at the names of the men who demand f.eedom of university education, and you will see whither such liberty leads! This is an old despote argument which recoils directly on those who employ it. There is no mean. Either liberty is an itself a thing good, just and truthfu, and then the intentions of those who ask it matter little, or liberty to do good should be alone authorized, and in that case we ask the Leit by what sign truth is to be recognized. Liberais complain, with justice, of the absolute dominion formerly exercised over education by the clergy, but why do they wish to substitute one tyrainly for another? Intolerance of the part of the State would appear to the Church. It would be more capricous, each revolution carrying into authority new doctrines and men ready to proscribe each other. What is to be said of the apprehensions expressed by some speakers respecting the moral unity of France? MM. Chailemel Latour and Paul Bert are afraid of the divisions which might be produced by different systems of education in a country agitated by op true principles of liberty. We were very much astonished to hear MM. Louis Blanc

HAVANA MARKET.

Havana, Jan. 23, 1875.

Sugar-Demand active and prices have advanced owing to the rise in gold and exchange, closing nominal stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanza, 19,000 boxes and 5,000 hads. Receipts of the week, 17,000 boxes and 5,000 hads. Including 7,800 boxes and 1,000 hads. Including 7,800 boxes and 1,000 hads to the United States Modasses quiet and firm; historically supervised for the first of the first of a set per cwt. Your, \$25, 5a \$20 per bill. Hams. American supervised for the first of the f

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HeralD Building, New York:

1874, 1875.

3 A. M. 36 24 3:30 P. M. 40 33 6 A. M. 31 22 6 P. M. 36 33 9 A. M. 31 23 9 P. M. 32 33 12 M. 34 25 12 P. M. 24 34 Average temperature yesterday. 2834 Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 33

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A YOUNG LADY.

Miss Mary Stebbings, residing on Twenty-second street, while returning home from church yester.
day at noon, slipped on the ice on the sidewalk in
Ninth street, near Fifth avenue, iell, and broke
her leit ankle. She was xindly assisted into a
private residence, and after medical aid was procured she was conveyed to her home. Miss Stebbings was to have been married on Tuesday.

GILLELAN.—Suddenly, at Elizabeth. N. J., on Saturday, the 23d inst., of acute oroncultis, ETHEL. Infant daughter of John and Beile Gillelan, aged 11 months and 10 days.

Relatives and Triends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents. Murray street, Elizabeth, on Tuesday, January 26, at twelve o'clock. Trains leave foot of Liberty street at 10:30 and 11:15 A. M. [For Other Deaths See Second Page.]

SHIPPING NEWS

OCEAN STEAMERS. DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE

Steamer.	Sai	ta.	Destinution.	Office.	
England	Jan.	26.	Liverpool	69 Broad way.	
City of Brookly			Laverpool.	15 Broadway.	
State of Indiana		27.	Ginsvow	72 Broadway.	
Russia	Jan.	27.	Liverpoot.	4 Bowling Green	
blicsia		28.	Hambury	61 Broadway.	
City of New Yor	E. IJan.		Liverpool	15 Brondway.	
Oceanic		30.	Liverpool.	19 Broadway.	
Canada	Jan.	30.	London	69 Broadway.	
Cantornia		30.	Ginszow	7 Bowling Green	
Hermann	Jun.	30.	Bremen	2 Bowling Greet	
Java		3.	Laverpool	& Bowling Green	
Hoisatia	IFed.	4.	Hamburg	61 Broadway.	
P Caland	Feb.	4.	Rotterdam	50 Broad wav.	
Republic	IFeb.	6.	Laverpool	19 Broad way.	
City of London.	IFeb.	6.	Liverpool	15 Broadway.	
>pain	Feb.	6.	Liverpool-	69 Broad way.	
Victoria	Feb.	6.	Ginsgow	7 Bowling Green	
Ville de Paris	. IFeb.	6.		65 Broadway	
Deutschland	Feb.	6.		2 Bowning Greet	
Goethe	Feb.	9.		113 Broadway	
Cuba	- Feb.	10.	Liverbook.	Bowling Green	
State of Georgia	L. Feb.	10.	Giasgow	72 Broadway.	
Cimbria	. Feo	11.	Hamoury.	61 Broadway.	
Ethiopia	Feb		Glasgow	7 Bowning Green	
Baitic	Feb.		Liverpoon.	19 Broad wav.	
Erin	Feb.	13.	Liverpool	69 Broadway.	
City of Montrea	L. Feb.	13.		15 Broadway	
Minister Roon	Fet.	13.	Bremen	2 Bownng Green	
Klopstock	Feb.		Hamburg	113 Broadway.	
Aarlatic	Feb.		Livernool	19 Broadwry.	
Italy	Feb.	20.		in Broad wav.	
City of Chester,	Feb.	20.		15 Broadway	
Oger		20.	Bremen	2 Bowling Greek	
Pereire		20.		55 Broadway	
Frisia	Feb.		hamburg.	61 Broadway.	
Celtic	IFeb.			19 Broadway	
Neckar	Feb.	27.	Bremen	2 Bowning Greet	

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK-THIS DAY.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JAN. 24, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE. BEFORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamer Colon, Tanner, Aspinwall Jan 16, with mase and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co Steamer Hudson, Gayer, See Orleans, Jan 17, and the Bar 18th, Gon Barnes, Cheesetman, San 17, and the Bar 18th, Gon Barnes, Cheesetman, Savannah Jan 21, with moles and passengers to WR Garrison

Steamer Vimicator, Merion, Philadeiphia, with mase and passengers to Jas Hand
Ship Pembroke Castle (of Liverpool), Hamilton, Calculta 95 days, with mase to Wood, Payson & Colgate; vessel to W D Morgan.

Bark Benefactor, Hayden, Yokohama Aug 27, with teas to Messra A A Low & Bros. Passed through Allas straits Oct 24. Cape Good Hope Dec 3 at Helana Dec 14, and crossed the rquntor Dec 29 in 10n 30 W. In North Pacific to Gilloic had light winds and calms; thence to Allas Straits moderate winds from E to SE; moderate winds from E to SE; moderate winds and fine weather of Cape Good Hope; light SE trades from 2 s to the Equator; moderate trades in the Indian Ocean, with moderate trades from 7 to 26 N; thence to New York moderate trades from 7 to 26 N; thence to New York moderate trades from 7 to 26 N; thence to New York moderate trades from 7 to 26 N; thence to New York moderate trades from 7 to 10 in days, in Dallast to Successon, Boston 9 days, in baffast to master.

Brig Edwin Rowe, Crocker, Para 20 days, with rubber and iron to B J Wenberg.

Brig Aldee (of Beilze), Montgomery, Truxillo 17 days, with hides to Eggers and Heinlein.

Brig Mabel (of 85 John, N8), McLeod, Grand Turk, TI, via Delaware Breakwater 2: days, with salt to J W Elwell & Co. Has been 15 days north of Hatteras, with heavy N and NW gaies; lost and split sails.

Schr Philip Weilergang (fier), Von der Heydon, Algoa Bay Oct 10 via Mossel Bay Nov 13, with wool to order; vessel to Geirich & Co. Passed St Helena Oct 2 and crossed the Equator Dec 18, in lon 36 W; Jan 9, lat 25 36 N. lon 68 W, spoke bark Prince Alfred (Br), from Bolivia for Philadelphia, 88 days out.

PASSED THROUGH HELL GATE.

Steamer Glaucus, Waldron, Boston for New York, with midse and passengers.

Steamer City of Fuchburg. Springer, New Bediord for New York, with mids and passengers.

Steamer Electra, Young, Frovidence for New York, with midse and passengers.

Steamer City of Norwalk, Davis, Norwalk for New York, with midse and passengers.

Schr & A Forsyth, Hobbie, Stamford for New York, Norwalk A Forsyth, Hobbie, Stamford for New York,

Steamer City of Fitchburg, Springer, New York for New Bestore OUR MARINE CORRESPONDENCE.

Schr Henry H Seavey, with salt from Turks Island for this port for orders, went ashore on Point Judith last night, was floated off by the Narragausett Wrecking Co and towed into this port this PM by the revenue cutter sami Dexter. She is not leaking.

Arrived last night, schr kuth H Baker, Pinkham, with cargo of hard p.ne, from Pensacola for Providence, reports a rough passage, during which lost foresail.

Also arrived last night, bark Florri M Hulbert, Dodley, from Galveston, with cotton for Providence; experienced very rough weather and was 30 days on the passage.

MARITIME MISCELLANY.

Suir Paticano (Nie), Dam, from Callao for Paret Sound, was totally lost in Neah Bay on the 19th inst, during a snow storm SHIP PERRESS, of Halifax, 860 tons, built at Maitland, NS, in 1879, has been sold to parties in Liverpool, OB. Shir Perrices, of Halifax, 850 tons, built at Maitland, Ns. in 1879, has been soid to parties in Liverpool, 698.

Bark Midds, Oliver, from New York for Portland, Ohlo, which arrived at San Francisco and 16, reports—Was 38 days to the Equator in the Adantic, crossed in lon 32 30 V; was 26 days thence to 50 deg 8 in the Pacific, etc. of the Sand of days thence to 50 deg 8 in the Pacific, etc. on thusia heavy gales and buricanes; crossed the Equator in the Pacific of the Columbia River Was that moverate weather thence to 50 deg 8 in the Pacific of the Equator in the Pacific of the Columbia River Was that moverate weather thence to 50 deg 8 in the Pacific of the Columbia River Was that moverate weather thence to 50 deg 10 de

the bark Jennie Pitts. Capt Blume, who kindly supplied us with provisions.

Sens Lkocania, from Portland for Boston, which got ashore below Portsmouth, NH, came off with loss of part of keel and has discharged. She will go on the railway for repairs.

Newrost, Jan 23—The wreckers have moved the schr Laura E Messer, ashore on Block Island, about 19 feet, and are sanguine of success.

The steamer Eoins, belonging to the Newport and Wickford Kaliroad Company, which was badly damaged by the ice last week, will be able to resume her trips on Tursday. The copper on her bottom has been covered with plank sheating from her bows to her bilge, in order to protect it against the ice.

Supplication—At Moriches, Li, Capt D Ross has a new schooner ready for launching, and Boss Wines is building a sloop yacht for Capt in Rayner, to be called the Talai Wase, and Boss Smith, is building a large boat for Last Trank.

Talai Wave.

At Isiny is. I., Barto Bros are building a large boat for bay trade, and Boss Smith is building for Capt Frank Withman a stoop of 36 feet keel, 15 feet beam and 4 feet hold, for the bay trade; also a yacht for Messrs Willoughby, of New York, of 45 feet water line. If feet beam and 5 feet hold, to be direct class in material and dhish. At Bellport, Li, rost & Monseit have on the stooks a sloop of 65 feet keel for Chas Smith, of Patchogue.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

MORWAY-CHANGE IN FOO MIGNAL AT PULBURE LIGHT-The following will be the signals made during fogsy weather, at the Fulehuk lighthouse, on the west side of Christianis ford.

Every 8 minutes 5 strokes of the bell in quick succession, followed by 15 strokes with intervals of 15 seconds, after which there will be a pause of I minute.

A pilot station has been established on board the Svin-badarne light vessel, and when there are any pilots present the bine and white flag will be housed at the peak.

There are at present 30 Swedish pilots in the Sound. There are at present 30 Swedish pilots in the sound.

FORTH SEA - SCRLESWIG HOLSTEIN - FLARKING LIGHT OF

The German government has given notice that from
Jan I, 1875, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse
recently erected on the summit of Amrum Islani, Scalesmy Biosiem.

The light will be a flashing white light, showing a flash
of six seconds duration every 10 seconds, elevated 20/
feet above high water, and in clear weather should be
seen from a distance of I indies.

The intumnating apparatus will be dispuris, of the
flast order.

The tower, 137 feet high, is round and of a dark brown Position-Lat 54 38 N, lon 8 21 30 E.

BALTIC SEA-COAST OF PRUSSIA-FIXED LIGHT NEAR SCHOL The German government has given notice that from the 15th of Jan. 1875, a light will be exhibited from a lightnouse recently erected on the summit of a hill, lighthouse recently erected on the summit of a hill, hear the village of Scholpin.

The light will be a fixed white light, elevated 248 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of Timiles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, of the first order.

The tower is 66 feet high, about half a mile from the shore, and nearly 16, miles to the eastward of Stolpeminute.

Position—Lat 54 43 (2.2)

nunde.

Fostion—I at 54 43 19 N, Ion 17 14 59 E,

By command of their Lordships.

FREDERICK J EVANS, Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Dec. 31, 1876.

WHALEMEN.

Sag Harbor, once an important whaling port, may now be recarded as out of the business entirely. Capi Babcock, to the brig Myra, the last of Sag Harbor's wheins fleet, writes bome from Barbados, that his vessel had been condemned there, stripped and soid her, curso oil having been shipped to Boston by the schr Brigadier, it was coubful whether the Myra could have reached home in asafety, as she was leaking badly.

Ship Western Chief (Br). from Singapore for Boston, Jan 15, lat 30 '9 ion 65 56. chr Harvest Home, bound N, off Barnegat (by piles Mary E Fish, No 6).

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND CAPTAINS. Merchants, shipping agents and ship captains are ures from European ports, and other ports abroad, of American and all foreign vessels trading with the United States, the same will be cabled to this country

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

tree of charge and published.

BARCELONA—Arrived, bark Frederika Withelmina (Aust), Tyden, Savannah; brigs Daria (Sp.), Rosea, Charleston; Mariposa, Fletcher, New Oricans; schr John Kranz, Howes, do. Civita Vecchia-Sailed, bark Daniel Draper (Ital),

Bottone, New York.

GENOA-Arrived, bark Don Justo, Bennett, Baltimore, brig Teneriffe, Tracy, New York.

Sailed, bark Ignazio (Ital), Pariati, New York. Havne, Jan 24-Arrived, steamer St Laurent (Fr),

Reculoux, New York. London, Jan 23—Arrived, bark Metsola (Rus), Wikan der, Baltimore. Liverpoot. Jan 24-Arrived, ship Kenilworth (Br), Bennett, Pensacola (the report of her arrival on the

was erroneous). Sailed 22d, schr Hartstene, McNairn, Philadelphia; **23d**, bark Kong Carl (Nor), Clausen do (not previously), MARSHILLES—Sailed, bark Romance (Br), Toye, New

MELBOURNE-Arrived, ship Joseph Clark, Perk, Geffe. PALERNO-Sailed, bark Due Fratelli (Ital), for New Or-leans; brigs Prudente (Ital), for do; M E Leighton, Wal-lace, Boston; also the Stag, for Philadelphia. QUEENSTOWN, Jan 23-Arrived, bark Geo W Jones (Br).

Porter, Darien.

Arrived 24th, 11 AM, steamer City of Antwerp (Br., from Antwerp for Philadelphia (see below). ZANTE, Jan 23-Sailed, steamer Macedonia (Br), Laird,

Arrived at -, the "Towah. from United States (pos sibly intended for the Redowa, Wallace, from Brunswick Ga, via New York for Montevideo).

LONDON, Jan 24-Bark Lelia (Br), Talte, from New York for Anjer for orders (before reported), dragged her anchors and went ashore at the latter port. Part of the cargo will be saved. [The Lelia is covered by insurances for about \$60,000, both in Europe and the United Bark Annie Kimball (Br), Davis, which sailed from

Antwerp Dec 13 for Philadelphia, was picked up derelict at sea and towed into St Vincent, Cape Verds Islands. She was making no water. The crew has not vet been heard ot

FOREIGN PORTS.

FOOCHOW, Dec 4-In port, ship Taitsing (Br), for New FOOCHOW, Dec 4—In port, ship Tritaing (Br), for New York.

HONG KONG, Dec 12—Sailed, ship Frederick Tudor, Bearse, San Francisco Morning Light (Br), Chaston, do. in port Dec 12, ship Maisy, Clough, from San Francisco; Therese, Mudgett; Comet, Bray, and Bunkor Hill, Davis, repg; Hamilton, Ross, for Manila, to load for New York; bark Lizzie II. Babson, repg.

At Canton Dec II, ship Carolina (Br), Clyma, for New York; barks Chinaman (Br), for do: Hans (Ger), Le Moult, for do; Alden Bosse, Noyes, for do.

HALIPAL, Jan 20—Sailed, bark Sandy Hook, Barstow, Cubs.

MANILA, Nov 30—In port, ship Sooloo, Shatswell, for Boston.

NANILA, Dec III—In port, ship Mary Whitzidge, Cuts-Boston.
**Banghar, Dec 11—In port, ship Mary Whitridge, Cutler, for New York: Inverness (Br), for do; La Glorie (Br),
for do; barks Lady Louisa (Br), scott, for do; B Aymar, Slocum, unc. FT John, NB, Jan 21—Cleared, scars Keckuk, Kelley, Mayaguez; Bubina (Br), Secord, Bermuda.

AMERICAN PORTS.

BALTIMORE, Jan 23—Arrived, bark Pater (Aus), Nicholas, Liverpool.
Sailed—Barks Maria (Br), Beifast; Deseti Dubrovacki (Aus), Cork: Elmiranda, Genoa; Chetokee (Br), Gasgow; Henrietta (Br), Hamburg; brizs Clara J Adamson, Cardiff; Potomae (Br) Demerara; schr Commerce, Bardriff; Potomae (Br) bados. 24th—Arrived, steamers Raisigh, Ohver, Charleston; D J Foley, Price, Wilmington, NC. OHARLESTON, Jan 24—Arrived, schr'M Stevens, Boston.
Sailed—Steamers Charleston, Berry, New York; Cal-vert, Foley, Baltimore.
FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 24—Arrived, bark Traveller vert. Foley, Baittimore,

"ORTRESS MONROR, Jan 24—Arrived, bark Travellet
(Br., Penfield, Rio Janeiro for orders

Passed in—Barks Nt Lawrence (Br.), Doe, from Demopara: Savanna (Br.) (Nell, from Dublin via Tybee; brig rars: Savanna (Rr), O'Neil, from Dublin via Tybee; bris
"Risetta." from Rio Janeiro; schirs Neptua (Ger), Rittsscher, from do; Hattle MaG Buck, Woodbury, from
Georgetown, DC (has been reported below Baltimore,
2d1; Heien Mar, from Porliand; Francis (Br), smith,
from Charleston—all for Baltimore,
Passed out—Steamer Nova Scotian (Br), from Baltimore
for Laverbool; bark May Queen, from do for Rio Janeiro;
schr Bilen Tobin, from do for Havana.

INDIANOLA, Jan 23—Arrived at the wharf, schr Jefferson, Hansen, New York.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 20—Arrived, schr Mary Ellen,
Smith Utilia. NEW ORLEANS, Jan 22—Arrived, schr Mary Ellen, Smith, Utilia.

NORFOLK, Jan 22—Arrived, schrs Electrie, Norberry, New York: Nautilus, Applegrath, do.
Cleared.—Schrs John J Ward, Shepard, Demara: W B Barry, Dunham, Berbice.
In Hampton Koads 19th, schr Hattle M Howes, Howes, Irom Tappahannock for Providence.

NEW PORT, Jan 23—Arrived, bark Florri M Huribut, Dudley, Galveston for Fail River; schr Kuth H Bakar, Pensacola for Providence.

24th—Arrived, schr Henry H Seavey, Lee, Turks Islands for orders (see Correspondence.
PORT MADISPN, Jan 15—Sailed, bark W H Gawley, McGuire, San Francisco. feGuire, San Francisco.
PORT GAMBLE, Jan 11-Arrived, bark Milan, Windrow, San Francisco.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan 23—Cleared, steamers Catherine
Whiting, Harding, Providence; and Norman, Nickerson, Boston.

24th—Arrived steamers Pioneer. Wakeley. Wilmington,
NO. Fanita, Howe, New York.

Lawrs, Del. Jan 23—the pilot boat Howard reports
here to-day—schra Alice, from salem for Nortolk; Kats

& Luella, from Richmond for Philadelphia; Carmeta, for
do, and C.J. Wullard. Schr Samuel McMenamy remains,
for New York. do, and CJ williard. Sont Sainude accessing for New York.

RICHMOND, Jan 22—Cleared, bark Braxilejra (Ger), Jackens, Rio Janeiro; schrs J T Weaver, Gladdings, Havana; John Gose, Howell, Rio Janeiro.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 18—Cleared, bark Martha Rideout, Davion. Port Townsend.

Sailed—Bark Clara R Suttl. Sherburne, Astoria.

24th—Arrived, steamer Costa Rica, from Panama and way ports; snip Yosemite, from Baitumore.

SAVANNAI, Jan 23—Arrived, schr James A Browa, Collins West Indes. SAVANNAH, Jan 25-Arrived, Schr James A Brown, Collins, West Indies.
Put in for harbor, schr Emily A Bartle, Smith, from Fernandina for Elizabethport.
Cleared—Schr Eme J Simmons, Harrington, Bath.
24th—Arrived, steamer Rierman Livingston, Mailory,
New Yors.
Salled—Steamer Guif Stream, Faircloth, New York.

навий NEW YORK ERRRE PPPPP

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A PAMOUS TONIC AND INVIGORATOR.—THE MOST
A peried ever discovered and the best in the world.—
WINCH ESTERS HYPOPH PHILE UP LIME AND
BOOK TIONS IN AND SPECIAL PROPERTY OF THE MOST AND SPECIAL PROPERTY OF THE MOST AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE MOST AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE MOST AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE